





Spain, will furnish a tolerably accurate idea of that of all the chief Spanish provinces on the continent. The population of New Spain was thus estimated in the year 1804:

Indigenous, or Indians,	2,500,000
Whites, Natives or Creoles,	1,025,000
Spaniards, or Europ. by birth,	70,000
Africans, Negroes,	6,100
Casts of mixed blood Natives	1,231,000

Total, 5,837,100

The indigenous Indians and the mixed class form about three-fourths of the whole population of New Spain. They are the laborers, the farmers and the peasantry of the country. This class can boast however of men of the finest talents the country has produced. They excel in mathematics and the mechanic arts; nor are they inferior in any walk which the jealous, superstition and despotism that has hitherto reigned over their delightful but unfortunate country will permit them to pursue. Although they have as much piety and adhere as rigorously to the practice of virtue as any other class; to find a native admitted to even a curateship, or a poor frontier parish is rarely or indeed no where to be found but in some of the sickly parishes on the coast. As a proof of their genius and love of science, there are eleven grammarians of the Aztec language. Nor is this taste for science the result of the communication with Europeans, for soon after the conquest of the country by Cortes, a Tlascalcan chief, availing himself of the Roman alphabet introduced by the Spaniards, composed in his own language a history of his own country, from the native hieroglyphic writings, in which he relates its wars and triumphs with great spirit, and mourns over the misfortunes and final reduction to slavery by transatlantic people who had entered it as friends, subdued it as enemies, and then oppressed it as despots. This class of indigenous natives are made to feel their degraded situation at every turn. They are remarkable, it is said, for a melancholy cast of character; they feel very happy, and love to talk of the glory of ancient times, and there are, even to this day, many descendants of the chiefs of the Tlascalcan republic, who refuse to respect or mingle with their European taskmasters.

The class of free white natives constitute what may be called the gentry of the country, but they are rarely if ever trusted with an office in any branch of its government; since the conquest there has been but one native viceroy of Mexico. They are always sent over from the mother country. Nor indeed has it ever been the practice or the policy of Spaniards to entrust any of the most inferior offices in the hands of natives, which could possibly be filled by Europeans. This policy and practice are false, and continually spoken of as a most degrading insult. It has perhaps continued a silent submission to the despotism of the mother country longer than could otherwise have been maintained, but it has at the same time sown and kept alive the most deep rooted hatred among the great mass of the population against the authority of the mother country. Nothing could furnish a stronger proof of the inveteracy of this hatred than its having shaken the authority of the church; for a great many of the inferior clergy whom this policy has deprived of the hopes of ecclesiastical preferment, have become decided friends of independence, and enemies of the bishops of the peninsula. It is in vain that his holiness the Pope has been lately called on to interfere in the emergency; the cause of discontent is too deeply seated to be thus eradicated. The brief of his holiness, dated at Rome, 30th January 1817, and sealed "with a fisherman's seal," was rather out of season, as the world has seen how perfectly idle it is for the holy father to exhort all the clergy, both regular and secular, "to spare no exertion to root away and destroy completely the fatal causes of troubles and rebellions which the enemy of mankind has sown in these countries; and to demonstrate to every individual of their flock with all the zeal in their power, the terrible and awful destruction arising from rebellion, and to represent the illustrious and singular virtues of his most beloved son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand their catholic king, who holds nothing more valuable than religion and the happiness of his subjects."

The nature of the settlement of New Spain has, in a great degree, mixed and amalgamated the white with the indigenous population of the country; and the jealous, distrustful policy of the government has united these classes of the people in political principle and feeling, has inspired them with contempt and hatred towards both the church and the state of the peninsula; and thus, in a very peculiar and eminent manner, prepared them for liberty and independence. Such are the proportions, character and temper of the population of New Spain.

All the principal settlements of Spain, upon the American continent, have been founded upon a conquered people of highly civilized Indians. The civilized Muisca surround St. Fe de Bogota; the peasantry and cultivators of that fine salubrious tract of table land in like condition, proportion, temper, and character, as the Aztecs and Tlascalans are seated about Mexico; and the indigenous, the native white, and the mixed class of Peru, of Chili, and of the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and the extensive plains extending along the shores of the La Plata to the foot of the Cordilleras, are

"Is one of the singular virtues" of Ferdinand here alluded to by his holiness, that of having tambooured a petticoat for the statue of the holy virgin?

Ferdinand is not the first monarch who has found religion to be a valuable tool. They have all found it to be more or less convenient.

all, with some little difference of proportions, essentially and substantially the same, in point of character, temper and feeling.

The more we are informed, and the more maturely we reflect upon this subject, the more thoroughly we shall be convinced of the very great difficulty, or indeed the impossibility, of sending an army from Europe to vanquish the Patriots of South America, or to reduce even the feeblest of the provinces to subjection under its former masters of the peninsula. All that can be done by the European powers, will be to supply the Royalists with munitions of war; and, by influence and intrigue, so to divide the Patriots and the great mass of the population, as to enable the mother country to maintain its power for some time longer. To crush this royal transatlantic power, therefore, in South America, it will only be necessary to combine, establish, and arm the Patriotic power of the people in any one Province, which would march with irresistible force, and in the most rapid procession totally overthrow all regal power, and finally establish independence and freedom throughout the whole continent. It is clear that the independence of South America must be won by the native Patriot force of the country. The question, therefore, with which we set out, resolves itself into this:

In what way, or where can there be the most powerful Patriot force most certainly and speedily rallied, and efficaciously put into action? After having here presented the reader with a general outline of the situation of Spanish America, and some facts which will enable him to form a tolerably correct opinion of the character, temper and wishes of the population of that country, I should now proceed immediately to a closer consideration of the question with which I set out; but having already occupied so much space, I shall reserve what I have further to say for another and the last number.

LAUTARO.

#### TO HENRY CLAY ESQ.

No 7.—AND LAST.

In what way, or where, in the Spanish Provinces of South America, can the most powerful Patriot force be most certainly, easily, and speedily rallied, and effectually put into action, for the purpose of finally establishing the independence and freedom of those provinces?

As regards our relations with the Peninsula, the consequences would most obviously be the same to the United States, whether they were to acknowledge the independence of the whole of Spanish America, or only that of one of its feeblest provinces. It would be deemed by Old Spain ample cause of war, and she would, in all probability, be provoked, by such a recognition, immediately to declare war against us. But would the recognition of the independence of all the provinces in which there is anything like an organized movement in favor of independence, be attended with precisely the same good effect on the patriot cause, as by our treating singly and separately with those provinces only where the patriot power had been organized into the shape of free government, and was capable of being fostered into permanence and stability? In reflecting upon this subject, it has appeared to me decidedly to be the most prudent course for the United States to endeavor, by their influence and countenance, to combine and arm the whole patriot power of some one of the patriot provinces first, which this government might so influence and direct as to enable it to establish an independent republic, based on the principles of equal rights, aided by which, the royal power in each of the other provinces, might soon be overthrown, and a similar government established in all of them. On the other hand, by attempting at the same time to assist them all; our countenance and succours must be so dispersed as to be of little or no service to any one of them.

In looking over the several great Spanish provinces of the Continent, and reflecting upon the power and advantages of each, it has seemed to me that the choice of that which should lead the way in the glorious work of establishing independence and liberty, would fall upon one of those south of the Isthmus, on the shores of the Pacific. The vast continent of South America has many facilities of intercourse, which are as yet unexplored, nor have any of the obstacles to an easy communication been removed or overcome by the industry of man; we must, therefore, consider its present situation, in speaking of the contest with the existing royal power, without any regard to those great improvements which must and will be the inevitable consequence of freedom and independence. Under present circumstances, therefore, there appears to me to be no portion of South America in which the patriot power could be so easily combined, by our aid, and with so great certainty of commanding every other province, as in Chili and Peru.

Owing to the great distance of those provinces, they have been more neglected, and have therefore less sympathy with the mother country than any other; they have felt the despotism more severely, and borne it with less patience than any others. These provinces are also more remote from, and unaffected by, any present European influence; and it would be next to impossible for any European power to prevent, by arms or intrigue, in opposition to the influence and countenance of the United States, the establishment of a republican government in them. Aided by the republics of Chili and Peru, on the south, and the United States, it would be utterly impossible for the royal power of New Spain to sustain itself against the patriot forces of that country. The want of anything like a good harbour on the shores of the Gulf,

and the laborious ruggedness of the way thence to Mexico, would render getting supplies to the royalists very precarious and hazardous—while the communication with the United States, over land to Louisiana, would be certain and easy to the patriots. And their brethren of Chili and Peru would have an easy and safe access to New Spain through Acapulco, on the Pacific, one of the most commodious and fine harbors in the world, whence the route to Mexico is not fifty miles farther than from Vera Cruz, and is without a single obstacle. The royalists of the fine province of New Grenada, would, in like manner, be placed between the two republics of the Pacific and the Atlantic coast, and be crushed with a single stroke—and the independence and freedom of these provinces, once established, that of all South America would inevitably follow in the same glorious career.

I have heard the propriety of beginning, by recognizing the independence of Buenos Ayres, frequently suggested; but if we recollect with what difficulty, and how slowly and feebly the patriot power of that province has been brought to act upon the others, I think the superior advantages of first rallying and combining the patriot power of Chili and Peru, will be at once seen and acknowledged. A patriot force at Lima, aided by a single ship of the line and a few transports, stands within striking distance of St. Fe de Bogota, of Mexico, of Panama, and of Cartagena; and these strong holds of the present despotism would be abandoned at the first onset. The republics of Chili and Peru, having the Cordilleras on the one side, and the Pacific on the other, would find themselves absolutely beyond the reach of all the force of all the Legitimists on earth; and so remote from their intrigues and their artifices, as to have little to apprehend even on that score, when once their government was settled down into anything like form and regular order.

The advantages that must inevitably flow into the United States from the independence of the southern continent, are incalculably great. The people of that country, cut off and excluded as they obviously are from all the principles and the great primary interests and policy of Europe, are formed by nature, for our friends and allies. The sentiment of friendship and partiality towards the United States is most prevalent through all the Southern provinces, and the recognition of their independence at this crisis of their existence, would fix their partiality towards us for ages to come; as a proof of which, we have only to look into our own history to observe how deeply the sentiment of friendship is impressed, which results from a sense of obligation for countenance and assistance rendered us during a struggle for freedom. What an influence that sentiment has through the people, upon the government of the nation, and how intelligible and distinct the impression remains after the lapse of half a century!

There is not a doubt that on recognizing the independence of any province, the most decided and permanent advantages might be secured to the United States, in a commercial point of view, by treaty, in addition to those which would be secured to us by the relative position and products of the two countries. To enter upon a sketch of those commercial advantages, would be not only foreign to my purpose, but would lead me in the dark beyond the routine of my habits and experience; but some idea may be formed of those advantages by attending to the amount and the course in which the precious metals moved annually from the new to the old world, just before the present struggles commenced. New Spain or Mexico is said to have produced annually twenty-three and a half million of dollars; one of which was sent from Acapulco to China, and the rest direct from Vera Cruz to Cadiz. The province of New Grenada sent annually from Cartagena direct to the Peninsula three millions; Peru shipped every year from Lima six millions; and Chili sent each year two millions to Cadiz, by the way of Cape Horn; Buenos Ayres sent annually to Spain five millions; and the Brazils is said to have transported to Portugal, in each year, four and an half millions.

By our taking part with the provinces, in the establishment of their liberties, a very great portion of this immense treasure would be poured into the United States, or pass through them so as to stimulate the industry of our citizens, and give a new vigorous impulse to the general prosperity of the nation. This view of the subject, the correctness of which cannot be questioned, is presented for the consolation of the selfish and the miserly, whose moral sense is so terribly shocked at the idea of our interference, and whose conscience can only be quieted by the glistening of dollars. The benevolent and true hearted patriot will require no such stimulus.

LAUTARO.

#### FROM THE ENQUIRER.

A late number of the National Intelligencer, after making some editorial remarks on the topics which will probably occupy the attention of the next Congress, states the following fact: Speaking of the South American Republics, it is said, "of the most successful of which, one has invited an European Prince to rule over them, and another has offered to our commercial rival a monopoly of its commerce for 20 years, as an equivalent for her recognition of its Independence. It is much to be regretted that the respectable Editors of that newspaper should state a fact of so much importance, without giving some hint of the source from whence it is derived. They give it as a fact of general notoriety, and yet this is the first time it has ever appeared in any public

print. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen by me, in any European print, excepting some loose editorial hints in the London papers, of considerable commercial advantages offered by the agents of Venezuela; but, with respect to Chili and Buenos Ayres, nothing of the kind has ever been stated. With respect to the latter, which the Editors consider as one of the most successful, such an offer would be the height of absurdity. It is painful to see those who profess to be friendly to the great cause of South American emancipation, thus unkindly endeavoring to create an unfavorable feeling towards it, by such statements. The author of this has as good means of information as the Editors, and has never before heard of such intentions as are imputed to Buenos Ayres.

Why speak of Buenos Ayres as one of the most successful of the South American Republics? Do not the Editors know that it has been completely successful? That for nearly seven years there has been no hostile foot on its territory? Why confound this republic with Venezuela, or Mexico, where alone the contest has raged with doubtful success? Neither the Republic of La Plata, nor Chili, at this time, requires the assistance of any European power; and it would be as much as the head of any man in authority there, would be worth, to suggest the base idea of their returning to a state of subjection. They are both decidedly democratic, and, in all their political disputes, for they have their parties as well as we, in which every thing that could be thought of against the Director was brought forward, nothing like what is stated by the Editors of the National Intelligencer has ever been hinted. The population of the two Republics just mentioned, amounts to more than four millions; they have nearly twenty thousand regular soldiers well armed and equipped; they have besides an armed militia; they have adopted, in nearly all its features, the Constitution of the United States; and they have an abundant revenue. The imports alone are sufficient to defray all the expenses of government. How is Spain to subdue these countries? How is she to send men across the Andes, for the purpose of attacking Chili? If she has not been able to send men before this to attempt the conquest of these countries, how can she do it now, when, from all accounts, her affairs are fast retrograding on the Main, and the Vice Roy of Mexico stands in need of reinforcements? There must be a strange and sudden passion for Kings of European blood in Buenos Ayres, to induce them, in the present juncture, to turn frogs and beg a Sovereign of Jupiter. It is well known that the force which was deemed necessary for the defence of Peru, was withdrawn for the purpose of keeping down the Republic of Chili; not a fourth of it has been carried back, and in all probability, by this time, the Spanish power has been subverted in Peru. How is it possible for Spain to replace these forces? These are forces not created in the country, but sent from Old Spain, and, once destroyed, can never be renewed—for the population of the country is unanimous in favor of independence.

I hope the Editors of the National Intelligencer will give publication to this in their valuable paper, for surely it cannot be their wish to do injustice to the cause of South American emancipation, to which every sincere Republican, and every true American, must give his warmest wishes. I presume they have stated these facts upon report, which, if investigated, I have no doubt they will find to be entirely destitute of foundation. If they do not choose to give themselves the trouble of sifting the affair, it is at least due to the American public, at this time deeply interested in knowing the truth, that the source from whence they are derived should be made known. The semi-official character of the National Intelligencer gives a kind of sanction to statements of this nature, which, if unfounded, may be much more extensively injurious.

BRUTUS.

In reply to the above, the National Intelligencer gives the authority of Mr. Brougham, a member of the British parliament, for the assertion that one of the South American republics had offered to England a monopoly of its commerce for twenty years; and the authority of the New-York Columbian, for the other statement, that another of those republics had "invited an European prince to rule over it."

Every day's experience proves to us the necessity of procuring more accurate and satisfactory information respecting the situation and intentions of the South American Colonies than we yet possess. The communication signed Brutus, published in the last number of the Intelligencer, is a proof of it. There is no doubt of the facts of Buenos Ayres having offered to receive a foreign prince, but it is one of those facts which amount to nothing when properly explained. The provinces of La Plata, (formerly the vice-royalty of that name) thirteen in number, did not from the first declare themselves independent, but merely took the government into their own hands and proclaimed their intention of restoring the country to Ferdinand. After the restoration of this monarch, he sent an agent to take possession in pursuance of the public declarations of the people of Buenos Ayres. But, instead of complying, the government of these provinces sent an agent to Madrid with a proposition that it might easily have been supposed could not be acceded to. The pride of the sovereign would not permit him to make terms with these he considered his subjects.

The proposal was this: that if the King of Spain would erect all South A

merica into a monarchy independent of Spain in all respects, of course abolishing monopolies of every kind, they would receive his brother Don Carlos. To this proposal the king of course could not accede, but offered to send his brother as vice-roy, and to give the colonies many important privileges. The agent of La Plata protracted the negotiation for some time, but it was at length broken off, and the provinces of La Plata on the 16th of July 1816, formally declared themselves independent, although for ten years previously living under their own government.

With respect to the offer of a monopoly to the British, this was made by the agents of Venezuela, who were in a different situation from Buenos Ayres, and were never in any manner acknowledged by Spain.

It is to these things I allude in the pamphlet lately published by me, where I say, "the Patriots have at this moment agents near all the Courts of Europe.—We have been told that they have made propositions to some of them incompatible with the very object they are struggling for."

AN AMERICAN.

## NEWS.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

### MARGARITA.

From the Curacao Courant of the 13th September, received at this office by the Gen. Jackson, we extract the following interesting paper. It is headed, MANIFESTO TO AN IMPARTIAL WORLD.

Since God created the universe, or this huge abode of mortals, from which period we reckon an interval of more than six thousand years, there have been revolutions which have afflicted it with the destruction of the human species.

Venezuela occupies the last page in this dismal history. On the 19th of April, of the year 1810, she tuned the sacred hymn of her emancipation, and among remarkable periods, she struggles against the strongest concussions to obtain it.

Glorious journeys—brilliant and distinguished conflicts are the most irrefragable proofs of Venezuelan valor.

The island of Margarita, one of the principal and complete parts of the confederated states, reared likewise the standard of honor, and walked upon the tracks of her fellow citizens.

On the 4th of May of that same year, she deposed, with the greatest moderation, the Spanish commander; the same who at the entrance of Monteverde, in Caracas, had been commissioned to afflict in the prisons of Puerto Cabello, among other Americans, the natives of Margarita.

Cartagena supported the cause of Venezuela in the year 1813—and a leader chosen by the suffrages of the people, marched forward to break asunder the chains of his oppressed brethren.

They all blessed the work of their liberator; but in opening a new campaign, this same people was doomed again to suffer mournful vicissitudes; the unfortunate emigration, witnessed by the windward islands, presents one of the most melancholy pictures of honest families breathing by the mercy of foreign nations, whose generosity is stamped in the heart of every good American.

If Providence, casting an eye of compassion on their sufferings, should one day grant them the well-deserved chart of their liberty, that they may have a government of their own to secure and protect the sacred rights of man, they shall by distinguished benefits requite the religious hospitality, which has been afforded them by these friendly colonies.

The circle of their revolution is not yet closed. The furious volcano is still emitting dreadful flames—The independent are ambitious of their liberty—they demand to hold a seat among nations; death cannot discourage them—they look upon him as a relief from ignominy.

Notwithstanding these liberal ideas, there are degenerated Americans, who stooping servilely before the false idols of Iberia, have caused innumerable evils to the soil which gave them birth.

Against these only is directed the pointed steel of freemen—their names are, by a unanimous voice, erased from the number of beings who beauty nature.

To conquer or to die is the alternative of the children of the Great Columbia; although struck by a panic, some of the eastern people have lately separated from the coalition, while Margarita, amid the hazards of war, looked up to them for a brave defence of their country.

The city of Cariaco fell, in a manner not to be conceived, and her disorders may infect the adjacent countries. To preserve that union, on which so highly depends the safety of the states, Margarita received in her bosom the supreme government of Venezuela, convoked by Gen. Marino—but on the 31st of May last, twelve days after its establishment, it withdrew from Margarita, and in our squadron proceeded towards Maturin; and an island fluctuating alone, in the middle of dangers, blockaded at that time by two corvettes and five brigs, and threatened by a fresh naval force, far from desponding, confirmed the oath of the 17th Nov. when with only fourteen muskets, she defeated in ten pitched battles, the formidable hosts of Gen. Morillo—three Thousand Republicans, whom the world has admired for their bravery, are this day with arms in their hands, determined to repel with undaunted vigor the attacks of tyranny.

Margarita will be reduced to ashes, if she shall not be enslaved. The enemy have sworn her destruction, and it appears she will soon have to walk through the glorious field of Mars. She alls to the unprejudiced nations once more to fix their eyes upon her, and to

be the spectators of this new and interesting scene, which shall not less excite their admiration, than that which had diffused fear, terror, and confusion among those who swore to enthrall her.

Great and Generous Nations! Suffer not the phalanxes of our invaders to complete their baneful purposes—to destroy the peaceful inhabitants of Margarita.—Have compassion, ye men of the present age, on a small city which has given to the world sublime lessons of civic virtues; and if, by your generosity, she should be enabled to stand this glorious trial, she swears before heaven and earth, that the wise and valorous Greece, were it now to exist in the meridian of its former glory, which had attracted the admiration of the world, it should doubtless envy the great sacrifices, which the illustrious defenders of Margarita have been known to offer at the hallowed shrine of liberty, erected by the New World in the Nineteenth Century.

Margarita, 19th June, 1817.

### LATEST FROM AMELIA.

SAVANNAH, OCT. 23.

We have seen a gentleman who left Amelia Island on the 20th inst. who informs us, that Governor HUBBARD died on Sunday last, of a fever, after a few days illness; and that the greatest confusion reigned on the Island. It was not known, when our informant left Amelia, who would succeed Hubbard, or how matters would be arranged. Two prizes and a privateer from the coast of Africa went into Amelia on Saturday last. Large quantities of prize goods were to have been sold last week; but in consequence of the disturbance between Aury and Irwin, the sale was put off.

### FROM BUENOS AYRES.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 1.

By the English ship Polkington, which departed from the river Plate on the 2d of August, and lately arrived at this port, we received several Buenos Ayres papers, which were principally occupied with bulletins of the army of Peru. It appears that the royal force under the command of General La Serna, which had taken possession of the cities of Sucre and Jujuy, was put to flight on the 8th of May, and fell back shamefully on Potosi. The evacuation of a province which is the only magazine of Peru, has been effected by the constant and bloody attacks of the guerillas and militia of the patriot Governor Guemes, assisted by Col. La Madrid, who, with his flying division, got into the rear of the royal army, occupied Tarifa, made its garrison prisoners, consisting of four hundred veteran soldiers, and immediately besieged Chuquisaca. What disappointment must La Serna have experienced, who intended, by a diversion, to arrest the expedition on Chili.

The army of Gen. Belgrano, quartered in Tucuman, was to be put in motion, for the purpose of acting in concert with Col. La Madrid and Gov. Guemes. It was expected that the result of the campaign would be the entire evacuation of Peru by the royalists.

On the eastern shore of the river Plate, the brave patriot General Artigas performs prodigies of valor. In the month of November, 1816, ten thousand Portuguese troops invaded that part of the territory of the river Plate, assisted by a considerable body of cavalry; and now they are only masters of the city of Montevideo, the garrison of which does not amount to five thousand men. The Marquis de Alegrete and Col. Curado have been defeated by the troops of Artigas in three different engagements, and compelled to take shelter in the Portuguese possessions, where it is probable they will not be able to obtain any reinforcements, as the native Brazilians of that part of the country are ripe for independence, many of them having joined Artigas, who has formed them into separate corps. The indefatigable Col. Ribeiro, second in command in the army of Artigas, very closely besieges the city of Montevideo, and with great bravery repulses the Portuguese in all their sallies. It is probable that Montevideo would have fallen, if Director Pueyrredon, instead of turning all his views and means to proscrib and destroy the most deserving patriots, those who had been most conspicuous in liberating their country, had furnished Ribeiro with artillery to batter down that important place—or if this modern Sylla had not allowed the free exportation of all kinds of provisions to Montevideo.

It is rather surprizing to observe, by these papers, that the chief magistrate of that republic was suspected of being himself concerned in these scandalous speculations. In a manifesto he has published, he does not contradict that provisions were sent from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, but denies having himself had any interest in these operations. He continues his persecutions against those who raise their voices against his perfidy, and his good understanding with the Portuguese. Among the victims, is the worthy General Rondeau, who is confined in Eusebia de Barragan.

On the 28th of June, a vessel of war of Buenos Ayres captured a vessel belonging to General Artigas, near Soriano.—Her cargo consisted of four hundred muskets, three guns, and twenty-two thousand cartridges, which Pueyrredon thought proper to make a prize of. Fifty Portuguese prisoners, found on board, were presented with great pomp by Pueyrredon to the Portuguese General Lecor, commander of Montevideo.

We confess that we do not know how to account for such conduct in the first magistrate of a republic, whose policy and interest ought to be, and certainly are, to adopt such measures as would be most popular; one of which would be, the breaking off all intercourse with the



Portuguese. We should be gratified to hear some explanation from Mr. Aguiar on the subject.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

### PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

On the 15th instant, the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University convened, for the purpose of selecting a President for the institution.

Dr. HOLLEY, of Boston, being nominated, Mr. HENRIE rose and stated, in substance, that public sentiment required the Board to make an appointment. It was well known, he said, that Kentucky was a republican state. An idea had gone abroad, that a majority of this board were federalists, and that they were unwilling to make any other than federal appointments. He contended, that it was therefore necessary, in order to satisfy public opinion, and to ensure the prosperity of the institution, for the trustees to elect Dr. HOLLEY to the Presidency of the University. He believed, that this was the last time the present board would meet, unless they now acted on the subject; and, for one, he should be willing to give way, and to let the legislature take the management of the institution into their hands.

Mr. STEWART made a remark in relation to the supposed religious tenets of Dr. Holley, and expressed the opinion that these tenets would not be approved by the four great sects in Kentucky, the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a Presbyterian member of the board, supported the nomination of Dr. Holley in an unanswerable speech. He maintained, that the board, in selecting a President for the University, had no right to inquire into the sectarian belief of the gentleman nominated. This was a subject too sacred to be brought into view on such an occasion. If they were assembled as a church, to appoint a preacher, it would then be their incumbent duty to ascertain and to be satisfied with his tenets. But Dr. HOLLEY was universally admitted to be a man of integrity, of the strictest purity of morals, of science, of learning and splendid talents; a man whose acquirements and character would adorn any institution. To reject such a man, because on one or two points of religious faith, his opinions did not accord with those of a majority of the board, would not be tolerated. With his creed, neither the board nor the University would have anything to do. Dr. Holley was a man too correct and too intelligent ever to introduce or attempt to propagate his peculiar religious faith in that institution. He called upon the board to pause and ponder before they negatived this nomination.

Mr. PORE also supported the appointment of Dr. Holley. He vehemently and zealously urged his friends [the federal members of the board] to vote for that gentleman. He told them, that if they did not, when they had no other objection to him, than his supposed difference of opinion with them on one or two matters of faith, they would injure themselves. It would be said that they were bigots, and had introduced a religious test into that board, unknown to the constitution and laws; and this would be made, in the legislature, a good ground for their removal from office, and for a change in the charter of the institution. He doubted very much whether, unless they appointed Dr. Holley, they would shortly, if ever, meet again as a board; and he did not think that any two or three members ought to stand in the way of the appointment. He did not think the opinions of Dr. Holley on one or two points of doctrine of any importance in the selection of a President; there were professors of other denominations in the University.

The Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM said that his feelings had been hurt at the supposition that he was under the influence of bigotted feelings. He should no longer stand in the way of this appointment; he should vote for Dr. Holley; and he hoped that the expectations of gentlemen would be realized.

The board then proceeded to ballot; and Dr. HOLLEY was entered on the journals as unanimously elected President of the Transylvania University. Messrs. Barry, Pope, Breckinridge and Prentiss were chosen a committee to notify him of his appointment.

Attempts were then unsuccessfully made to fill the two vacancies in the board of trustees.

We have thus given a mere "bird's eye view," imperfect indeed, of the proceedings of the Transylvania Board of Trustees, at their meeting on Saturday, because the public are entitled to know every material measure adopted, touching the prosperity of this important institution. It is ardently hoped, that the learned and eloquent gentleman, who has been selected as President, will accept the high and honorable office, and hasten to take the lead in improving the literature of the west, and in elevating the reputation of Transylvania University to that eminence, which, with such a chief as he would be, it is destined to attain.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED  
City of Washington, Nov. 3.

"In the letter which I last wrote you, I spoke of the affairs of Spanish America; in the present I shall explain my thoughts more fully upon the subject. In relation to the opinions of the North American

people on that topic, they may be considered in two points of view—general and particular. In general, the mass of our population is friendly to the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; but this feeling, so common to all of us, is regulated, in different individuals, by particular considerations. Thus, for example, the warm-hearted, the enthusiastic, the unreflecting, are for a prompt and open recognition of independence in the colonies; and they in some sort justify their sentiments by referring to the friendship and liberality shown to the United States during their revolutionary contest by foreign powers. This reference, however, is not so satisfactory as at first sight it appears to be; for it is very certain that the part taken by the European sovereigns, who countenanced our revolution, was not instigated by any notions of the justice of our cause, nor by any compassion for our injuries or sufferings; but proceeded solely from interested motives: The Dutch, from a spirit of commercial jealousy; the French, from national antipathy and rivalry; and the Spaniards, as allies of the house of Bourbon, from the same motive, favored us in order to humble the power of Great Britain. I do not say that their motives ought to be ours on the present occasion. It is, nevertheless, unfair to adduce their conduct as an incentive to our own with respect to the revolutionary struggles of the colonies of Spain. On the other hand, thinking men, of calm tempers, regard the acknowledgement of independence in the colonies by the government of the United States, as a thing of very doubtful expediency. They are friends to the rights of man, but give a preference to the rights and happiness of their fellow citizens. They are willing to aid the Patriots, if it can be done without endangering the peace and safety of their own country. They consider that the citizens ought to follow and not lead the government in this case, because it requires more judgment than feeling; and they conceive that if government does interfere, it ought to do so openly and avowedly, and not clandestinely. I confess, sir, that I am inclined to the opinion of this latter portion of our fellow citizens; not because I have any apprehensions from the enmity of the "allied sovereigns," for, in reality, I hold their favor cheap, convinced, as I am, that their friendship for us is founded only on their interests. And if we look at the actual posture of those allied dictators, and their means of annoyance, we shall find that they are, on this side of the Atlantic, but little to be dreaded. I reason chiefly upon the axiom, that money is indispensable to offensive military warfare. Now, we know, that there is a serious deficit in the revenue of Great Britain; Russia is so poor that, as you may have observed, she has lately employed an agent in London to advertise the necessity which his imperial master is under of borrowing even small sums; the finances of Austria are in a deranged state; Spain has not a real to spare with which to fit out her expeditions against her "insurgent colonies." But suppose Great Britain, who has often found the ways and means of raising immense armies, should, upon her extensive credit, be able to raise the requisite funds for fitting out powerful armaments for South America, can the troops be spared from Europe? Russia is under the necessity of keeping up an extensive military establishment, in order to watch the Maomettans on one side, the Persians on another, and the whole of Germany and the south of Europe on a third. Prussia must have an armed force on foot to restrain the growing principles of freedom so prevalent now in that monarchy; Austria requires large armies to guard against the encroachments of Russia, and to preserve her Assyrian, Venetian, and Italian dominions. The king of the Netherlands must have a great army to keep the late additions to his territory in awe. The quiet of England is only effected by a numerous soldiery, and the whole of Great Britain is little better than a garrisoned town. The Irish are scarcely restrained by the bayonet from open rebellion. The despot of Spain, if he had money, can send but few troops to the colonies; for he occupies a throne that is supported solely by cannon and the sword. France must be weakened for these thirty years—that is, until the decease of the present generation, and until the Bourbons have reprinted on the minds of the French people ideas of obedience to ecclesiastical tyranny and feudal vassalage. The allied sovereigns have no friends in France: the royalists are all inimical to the allied monarchs, on account of their exactions from France. Besides, a war to be waged in South America will be unpopular in Europe: the troops will not desire to fight in a climate where they will be sure to perish. From all these considerations, I can assure you I fear but little from European hostility to South American emancipation, if the United States were seriously to enter into the affair. It is, no doubt, very convenient for the allied sovereigns to impress upon the world the opinion that their alliance enables them to dictate the law to the universe, as the British, before we flogged them, used to inculcate the invincibility of their navy. But these names of power will no longer answer. The friends of freedom know how to calculate as well as their enemies. No, sir; it is not the fear of the vengeance of combined Europe that would induce me to withhold positive aid from the Spanish patriots. I have another, and a more potent motive. The British prints tell us that there never were so many new ships of war on the stocks in England as at this moment. The truth is, the British are overhauling, refitting, and rebuilding their navy: they are introducing into it vessels of a new class, preparatory to the great effort,

which they will certainly make at no distant day, to put down the growing naval power of the United States. To strengthen our naval arm therefore is my policy; and I would strengthen it rapidly, and confine myself at present to that. This opinion of mine is the more justified to myself, by the reflection that the most effectual way of ensuring the eventual independence of Spanish America is for the navy of the United States to attain that point of perfection which will enable it to beat any fleet that Great Britain can send into the sea."

### REMARKS.

Highly as we respect the talents and judgment of our Washington correspondent, we cannot agree with him on the question of recognizing the independence of the Spanish American patriots. We are among the "enthusiastic" and "unreflecting," who are for a prompt and open recognition of independence in at least Chili and Buenos Ayres, if not Venezuela; because it is reduced to a certainty, that the patriot governments of Chili and Buenos Ayres are entirely competent, with a fair chance in the commerce of other nations, to maintain their freedom from Spanish dominion; because they have long been, with a considerable degree of success, contending for their liberties and independence, and we ought to be the first to acknowledge them as a nation of freemen; and because, by their manly and noble perseverance, they have demonstrated their capacity for self-government. As a free people ourselves, we are peculiarly called upon, openly and officially to admit the right of the patriots to establish independent governments. It is our interest, our best interest, to do so. We are now considered, by "legitimate" Europe, to be a solitary example of a "successful democratic rebellion;" and it is probable, that if ever a favorable opportunity occur, they will attempt to change our government, and to establish a monarchy over us. It would, therefore, be a happy thing for us, to have neighboring republican governments in the south, which would always be ready to aid us in defending liberty and free government against the assaults of tyrants and their mercenary hordes. It is our interest, in a commercial point of view, to see South America independent, and to favor the attainment of that independence. Free governments there would establish free commerce; they would be more favorably disposed to trade with us, than with the monarchies of Europe. Their markets to us would be invaluable; and our's would be equally so to them.

The policy of our government on this subject is plain. Let them recognize the independence of Chili and Buenos Ayres; let them, at the same time, proclaim their disposition to remain neutral in the war, and to trade alike with both Spain and the patriots. If the Spanish court should see fit to wage war upon us for a bare recognition of the independence of such of her colonies as are in fact already partially independent, we should act on the defensive; and we should certainly have nothing to fear, in that case, from such a contest with Spain. The Florida would instantly fall into our arms; we should obtain ample indemnity for the injuries and spoils heretofore committed against us by Spain; and we should make an irresistible diversion in favor of all the South American provinces, whose independence would thus, through our instrumentality, be accelerated and confirmed.

This course would, more than any thing else, "strengthen our navy," which seems to be the favorite scheme of our Washington correspondent. It would become, in the event of our recognizing South American independence, our bounden duty to hasten the augmentation of our naval force, and to prepare the means of defence against Spanish hostility; and we are very sure, that a war with Ferdinand would only furnish food for the growth of the American navy.

Mr. Duane's apostasy, and at least virtual coalition with federalism, can no longer remain questionable. The Boston Centinel, a thorough-going Hartford convention print, declares that "in no paper are the federalists now more highly extolled, than in the Aurora—by WILLIAM DUANE." This is a fact, which every week's Aurora confirms; and it is equally true that William Duane habitually reviles the democratic party. He says, indeed, that "democracy now means corruption, intrigue, calumny, speculation, and proscription!" The inordinate vanity and folly of the man have been checked, and he seeks revenge in scolding and aspersing the democratic party.

The National Intelligencer of the 8th inst. states not only that the American government has not obtained a cession of East Florida from Spain, but that no official communications have passed between the two governments on the subject. Spain may withhold justice from us as long as she pleases; her spoliation on our commerce, her injuries and insults, may remain forever unremunerated and unatoned for: Yet the Editors of the National Intelligencer seem to be afraid of offending Spain, of committing the nation in a war with her, by acknowledging the independence of certain patriot governments in South America!

### GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres has ushered into the world "An Exposition of the Proceedings of the Supreme Government of the United Provinces of South America, during the

present Administration" of Mr. Pueyrredon. It is said to be a most able manifesto. As soon as it may reach us, it shall be laid before our readers. We hope for the honor of the patriots, and the success of their cause, that its publication will disperse the heavy clouds of suspicion which have for some months hung over the character of the Supreme Director.

The brig Hope, from St. Sebastian, in a quick passage, has brought a report to Boston of a declaration of war between the Spaniards and Portuguese, on account of their conflicting claims to some part of South America. We hope that the report may prove true, as such a war would essentially aid the struggles of the patriots.

Commodore BARNEY has been appointed Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, in place of Col. Ramsey, deceased. Col. Paul Bentalou has been appointed Marshal of Maryland, in the room of the late Mr. Rutter.

Ten British officers have been recently arrested and imprisoned in Philadelphia, by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, on charge of engaging a vessel in that port to take them to South America, to enter the patriot service. They are to be tried in December.

The ship Minerva has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing English papers to the 4th of October. The Rev. Dr. Mason has returned in that vessel, much improved in health. The harvest in England had not proved so abundant as was expected, and the quality of the new wheat was inferior and unfit for present use; in consequence of which, American and other foreign wheat and flour had advanced considerably within the last ten days, and it was believed the ports would continue open after the 15th of Nov. The Typhus Fever had made its appearance in London. American stocks in London, Sept. 30—Three per cents 71 1/2; new six per cents. 104 1/4; seven per cents 109 1/4; U. S. States bank shares 301. 6s. all with dividends from the first of July. American flour was at 54 to 56 shillings. The spirit of freedom seems to be reviving in France. The last French dates, to Sept. 29, bring details of the progress of the election in the department of Seine, which is decidedly in favor of what is called the liberal party, or revolutionists. This is likely to be the case all over the kingdom: a circumstance of infinite importance to France in her present state of affairs. The Bourbonists and ultra-royalists are terribly alarmed at this aspect of things. A public subscription has been opened in Paris for the support of the press, and for defraying the expenses of writers prosecuted for doctrines favorable to human freedom. M. Lafitte, governor of the bank of France, and the duke of Broglie, member of the chamber of peers, are to receive the subscriptions and apply them. Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia. Societies are forming with a view of procuring a constitution founded on principles of liberty. It is said the king of Prussia has agreed to draw his contingent of troops from France, on receiving the amount to which he was entitled by treaty up to the year 1850. The London Courier says it is understood to have been signified, that any British officer who enters the service of the Spanish Insurgents will be struck off the half pay list. Very recent letters from Lisbon and Oporto, state that the coasts of Spain and Portugal swarm with insurgent privateers, who have made many valuable captures. A private letter from St. Petersburg states, "that the court of Russia has obtained the court of Austria the prohibition of the export of every species of ammunition for the use of the insurgents of South America. The court of Russia is likewise occupied with a project for engaging all the powers in Europe to take rigorous measures against pirates, including the insurgent privateers of South America. A Russian squadron is to proceed to Tunis to obtain satisfaction for an insult to the Russian flag." A 74 gun-ship has lately been launched at Carlscrona, said to be the finest in the Swedish navy, the restoration and increase of which appear to be a peculiar object of that government. The corn markets in Holland and Flanders have lately advanced considerably, notwithstanding the favorable harvest.

The government was interfering to prevent monopoly or speculations in grain. The French General Rigaud was about to embark for America. The London Courier of October 1, concludes a long article on the subject of South American affairs, by saying that England can take no part in the quarrel between Spain and her colonies. The emigration from Europe to the U. S. is estimated in London to exceed 1000 weekly. The Governor of Gibraltar has announced that the plague was increasing in Algiers, the number of deaths in the city alone, amounting to 150 per day. From Gibraltar letters to Sept. 23, mention that flour was on the advance, and tobacco at 813, with but little on hand.

The news from England has raised the price of wheat and flour in Baltimore. In the State of Vermont primitive simplicity prevails in perhaps a greater degree than in any state in the Union. There is as yet no Bank in that state! Propositions are before the Legislature for incorporating three.

The Seminole Indians have refused to comply with the demand of General Gaines, requiring the surrender of the murderers of our citizens on the St. Mary's river last spring. A rupture with them seems consequently unavoidable.

James Gardiner has been appointed President, and Richard W. Wilde Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Augusta.

Sir Gregor McGregor and Col. Woodbine have arrived at Nassau from America Island.

William Findlay's majority for governor of Pennsylvania, is 7,569 votes.

### POSTSCRIPT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED  
Washington City, Nov. 9.

"You will observe by the newspapers that the elections in France are going in favor of the liberal party—in short words, in favor of the republicans. The king has acted wisely to lean to that side; for they undoubtedly consist of at least three-fourths of the nation. The allied powers may discover, from these elections, that although the physical power of the French people has been constrained to obedience under the restored Bourbon dynasty, the intellectual vigor of the majority of the nation in opposition to despotism is unbroken—the wooden saints and fanatical policy of the duchess d'Angoulême and count d'Artois to the contrary notwithstanding. The National Intelligencer of to-day contains a translation of a state paper from Pueyrredon, the supreme director at Buenos Ayres. There is great deal of egotism in it; which, however, is very customary with the Spaniards. The picture which it gives of the state of affairs in the provinces of La Plata is highly flattering for the cause of independence, and if true, must serve to redeem Pueyrredon in the opinion of many of our citizens from the odium incurred by the deportation of some eminent individuals from that quarter. The question is much agitated just now, whether our government will, or will not, interfere in the South American affairs. From what I can gather on this head, I apprehend that our constituted authorities will not, at this time, take an active part in the commotions there; but you may look out for something like a *tobacco policy*. They will, perhaps, put out a few *feels*, to ascertain how the land lies. I cannot enter into the notions of those with whom I now and then converse, and who insinuate that whilst our government keeps a fair face to Spain, it might assist the Patriots clandestinely. Such duplicity is dishonorable, and it would sink us in the eyes of the world. Besides, it would deceive nobody; and our rulers would only pass for hypocrites. I am for establishing our national faith upon sure foundations; so that as we grow powerful, the world may be induced to confide in us. Our national character ought to be as distinguished for justice and honor, as for generosity and valor.

"We have had a rumor here, that the place of Secretary of War has been offered to DAVID R. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina. We shall know before long whether this rumor be true or false. What can be the motive for keeping that office so long vacant? The members of Congress begin to drop in. Mr. CLAY, as you know, has been here some time. Mr. FORSYTH, of Georgia, is also here. I calculate upon rather a stormy session. Most of the members of the House of Representatives are new: They have the rate of their compensation to settle; for the last Congress were adroit enough not to repeal the obnoxious compensation act until the close of the last session, when they left the case open; thereby reaping the benefit of their own *sin* to the uttermost, and some of them archly and sarcastically observing that as the new Representatives were expressly elected by the people to put the matter to rights, they were the proper persons to enact the new law on the subject. South American affairs will, moreover, either incidentally or directly, be brought before the national legislature. We are all expecting here a very luminous message from the President, particularly on the topic of fortifications and public defences on the frontier, from Baltimore to Detroit, his late tour having afforded such a fine opportunity for ascertaining particulars in that respect."

### FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN likely NEGROES, who, if not sold at private sale by the first of January, will, on that day, be disposed of at public auction.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, Nov. 22—6t.

### A SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED immediately to hire, by a year, a WOMAN SERVANT, qualified to cook, wash, and perform other labor for a small family.—Enquire at the Gazette Office.

November 22—6t.

### Kentucky Insurance Office,

22d Nov. 1817.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office, in Lexington, on Thursday, January 1st, 1817.

C. BRADFORD Cashier.

Nov. 22—6t.

### RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on Monday the 10th inst. a Negro Woman, named AMEY—She is likely; of a yellow complexion; very sensible and ingenious; has travelled a great deal in Lexington, and is supposed to be free now, getting work by means of a forged permission. I hereby firman any person from harboring or employing said Negro; and will be much obliged to any one who will put her in jail.

SUSANNA ROBINSON.

Fayette county, Nov. 22—3t.

### MRS. LITTLEFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington, that she has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Davis, Main Street, and hopes by her attention to the improvement of her young pupils, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

### Toiletries and Corsets

drawn for work in the most elegant patterns. N. B. A few day BOAIFIERS may be generally accompanied by applying as above.

Lexington, Nov. 22—3t.

## Surgical Institution Lottery, OF BALTIMORE.

### HIGHEST PRIZES.

100,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
50,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.

COHEN'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
November 6, 1817.

For the information of adventurers throughout the United States, the following memorandum is published, showing the time fixed for the drawing with the particular days on which the Stationary premiums will be awarded; it having been determined to allow a short space between each drawing with a view of giving an opportunity to distant adventurers to renew their small prizes previous to the eighth and ninth days, on which days the great Capitals of Fifty Thousand and One Hundred Thousand Dollars will be drawn.

### THE DRAWING BEGINS.

On Wednesday, 26th of this month (November.)

1st drawing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th,— The first drawn Number will be entitled to	5,000 DOLLARS.
2d ——— TUESDAY, ——— Dec. 2nd,— 4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to	500 DOLLARS.
3d ——— THURSDAY, ——— 4th,— 4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to	1,000 DOLLARS.
4th ——— TUESDAY, ——— 9th,— 1st drawn Number will be entitled to	5,000 DOLLARS.
5th ——— THURSDAY, ——— 11th,— 4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to	500 DOLLARS.
6th ——— TUESDAY, ——— 16th,— 1st drawn Number will be entitled to	10,000 DOLLARS.
7th ——— THURSDAY, ——— 18th,— 4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to	500 DOLLARS.
8th ——— WEDNESDAY, ——— 24th,— 1st drawn Number will be entitled to	50,000 DOLLARS.
9th ——— THURSDAY, January 1st, 2 New Year's-day, 3 1st drawn Number will be entitled to	100,000 DOLLARS.
10th and last drawing WEDNESDAY 7th—Sixty days after which time all the Prizes become payable	

AT THE OFFICE OF THE

### BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The very few tickets remaining on hand in this splendid lottery, and the immense value of the prizes to be drawn on the eighth and ninth days will certainly enhance their value to a very high price, particularly if the floating capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars be remaining in the wheel; therefore persons not yet supplied, should lose no time in forwarding their orders, as the price of tickets will be advanced to SIXTY DOLLARS on the opening of the wheels the first day.

### PRESENT PRICES:

Which costs only	May produce
Whole Ticket, - \$55 00 -	100,000 Dollars.
Half, - - - - - 27 50 -	50,000 Dollars.
Quarter, - - - - - 13 75 -	25,000 Dollars.
Fifth, - - - - - 11 00 -	20,000 Dollars.
Eighth, - - - - - 6 87 -	12,500 Dollars.
Tenth, - - - - - 5 50 -	10,000 Dollars.
Sixteenth, - - - - - 3 43 -	6,250 Dollars.

To be had in a variety of Numbers at

### COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 110, Market-st., Baltimore.

Where have been sold in the late lotteries Capital Prizes of \$50,000—\$40,000—\$30,000—\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000's &c. &c. amounting to upwards of A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Orders from any part of the Union, for Whole Tickets or Shares, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the present or late lotteries, post paid, will be attended to with the same promptness and punctuality, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

No. 110, Market-st., Baltimore.

Permeations of a single ticket or more in the Surgical Institution Lottery, or in shares to the amount of Fifty Dollars, if bought at Cohen's Office, will be furnished during the drawing with "COHEN'S LOTTERY GAZETTE AND REGISTER," which will contain the Managers' Official List of all the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes drawn each day.

November 22—2t.

### Cash for Wheat and Corn.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive the above article. They are giving for WHEAT 62 cents per bushel, and for CORN in the ears \$1 50 cents per barrel, Cash in hand.

JOHN & THO. P. HART,

Tammany Mills.

### ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP by James Moss, living near Buckley's Mill in Jessamine county, OVE SORREL MARE, lightly mixed with gray hairs, near hind feet white, 124 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, long switch tail, appraised at \$15 this 16th day of August 1817.

Wm. CALDWELL, J. P.

A Copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, J. C. C.

Nov. 22—3t.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to deed of trust, executed to Wallace & Morrow, and the undersigned as trustee, by William Walker, bearing date the 26th of February, 1817, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jessamine county, I will proceed to sell on the same county, I will proceed to sell on the same premises for cash in hand, the following property—A tract of land near the town of Nicholasville, in Jessamine county, containing 232 acres, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Richard Hightower, Robert Speed, William Miller, Samuel Price, Nathaniel Welch, and others, together with the following negro slaves: Ned, man, Hall, Virginia, Hanson, John, Dolly, Elly, Henry, Montezuma, Charnaud, Patrick, Harriot, Peggy, Suky, and Stephenson, or so much thereof as will pay to the said Wallace & Morrow their debt, interest and costs. The sale will take place on Monday the 8th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the deeds of record, and the property, from which it is believed that the titles to the above are good. The subscriber conveying to the purchasers the title vested in him as trustee.

The above property was advertised for Sale by the subscriber on the 19th inst. but from particular circumstances I could not attend; the public are assured that I will attend at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS JANUARY, Trustee.

Lexington, Nov. 22 1817—2t.

### MERCHANDIZE.

AN INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS, well selected, on consignment, for sale. Apply to THOMAS JANUARY, & CO. August 2, 1817—4t.



## PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A WORK ENTITLED

*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,  
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-  
ernment, What are the Legitimate Terms of  
Admission to Visible Communion?*  
BY ADAM RANKIN,  
Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian  
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes  
union; and that, in every association, sig-  
nals are essential to union and communion; and  
that invisible union is essential to divine com-  
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-  
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental  
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and  
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-  
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-  
munion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSON OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.

A Professor of Theology;  
His Son;  
A Dutch Female;  
Cora, the Professor's wife, and  
Adult Sons and Daughters;  
A Doctor of Divinity, and  
The Joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.

The Professor of Theology, and  
A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and  
His Student, now on trial for holy office.

These dialogue the above point before the  
Grand Sanhedrim: 1st, From Scripture; 2d,  
From facts in the primitive Christian Church;  
3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From  
that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections canvassed; Part 4th,  
The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sec-  
tarian communion in relation to a particular  
church; to the church at large, and the sur-  
rounding world.

The Sanhedrim is an august assembly, of di-  
vines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom  
of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator;  
for he acts in each occasion requires, with the  
utmost propriety and comely majesty, sup-  
ports order and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine,  
second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-  
fessor of theology with great credit, but who  
from nature or habit contracted in his of-  
fice, is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of  
handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in  
modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-  
fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-  
rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there  
was unbounded confidence; all liberties given  
and taken which might enable each party to do  
justice to the subject and amuse the assembly  
with words of witty invention, without fear of  
offence, by which their Dialogues merited the  
name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an  
octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-  
per, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will  
be \$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine  
paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on  
coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who  
will interest themselves in this work, shall be  
acknowledged at least with the common title.

The author intends to publish a list of the  
subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.

When 500 copies are subscribed, the work  
shall go to press.

The public's humble servant,  
A. RANKIN.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

Subscriptions received to the above work,  
at this office.

## NOTICE.

I WILL practice law in the Circuit and Coun-  
ty Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and  
Greenup—I reside in Mount Sterling.

LEVI LUTHER TODD.

Lexington, Aug. 16—13t

## S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-  
tion to devote himself to the practice of  
law. His office is kept in a front room of the  
brick building opposite Capt. Postel's hall's  
inn. 1—tf January 6, 1817.

## WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of  
GOOD SOUND WOOD.

FOR which the highest price will be given  
in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON  
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf

## THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SERR, who obtained a Sil-  
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-  
tle under the direction of the Agricultural So-  
ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the  
convenience of those who wish to improve their  
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price;  
good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani-  
mal of his kind in the state; his calves selling  
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and  
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I  
have not heard of a single one of an inferior  
description—all are greatly superior to those  
by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817—tf

## WANTED,

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Print-  
ing Business. None but such as have a  
tolerably good English education at least, with  
correct moral characters, will be taken. Ap-  
ply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

July 26— J. NORVELL & CO.

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.

Are prepared to execute every kind of  
PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and  
promptitude, such as—

CARDS, BLANK-BILLS,  
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,  
BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete off-  
sets in the country, for printing jobs of every de-  
scription; and respectfully solicit a continuance  
of that liberal share of support, with which the  
Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto  
been favored.

July 26—tf

TOBACCO TE,

For sale at the office of the  
Kentucky Gazette.

November 1—tf

CARDING & FILLING,

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort  
road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL  
carded at 6d per pound. Also, FILLING &  
FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the  
best manner, at all times, having water the  
year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of  
very strong coarse Sateens, very suitable for  
Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816—34—tf

## FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with  
a log house thereon, opposite the  
Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued,  
42½ feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main  
cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, op-  
posite Mrs. Parker's, with two log  
houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50  
feet on Main Cross street, with a new  
two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43½ feet  
on Main Cross street, running back  
to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5½ acres,  
enclosed with posts and rails, ad-  
joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and  
opposite the late residence of W. T.  
Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting  
on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

Jul 19, 1817.—tf

## TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the  
Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET,  
entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Ac-  
count of the English Cattle in Kentucky;  
and Extracts from Various Publications,  
showing the Value and Importance of the  
Imported Breed of Cattle, together with  
some other useful Papers. Collected and  
Published by some of the Members of the  
Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25  
cents.

Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

## COINING PRESS.

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the  
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-  
ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends  
and the public in general, that he now carries  
it on in all its branches; that all kinds of  
BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had  
on the shortest notice and in the best manner;  
also REPAIRS for taverns, court-houses, &c.  
All orders will be thankfully received and  
promptly attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for  
this cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—32—tf

## BLANK, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER,  
LETTER PAPER,  
BLANK DEEDS,  
HARRIS, PASSES,  
BILLS OF LADING,  
BANK CHECKS,  
INDENTURES,  
MASONIC DIPLOMAS,  
GAMUTS—

All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates,  
sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the  
office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky.,  
on Short street, first Brick House below  
Lanphear's Hotel) wishes to sell the HOUSE  
and LOT in which he now lives; a well built  
brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22,  
convenient back buildings, good water, stables,  
carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5  
acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by  
150, one of which lots is a well built two  
story log house, a good well of water, stable,  
&c. all of which property will be sold far below  
its real value, for CASH, or in exchange for  
Land in the country.

June 16. 6m

## DR. LEE'S

GENUINE WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS,  
OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THESE much celebrated PILLS were the  
first Lee's Pills ever made in America; and  
the reputation of them soon became so general,  
as a family medicine, in most parts of the union,  
that it induced others to make and vend PILLS,  
which they styled Lee's Pills. The proprietor  
has repeatedly cautioned the public to be on  
their guard against purchasing any but the Ge-  
nuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills; but not-  
withstanding all the means he has heretofore  
used to prevent the sale of other Pills, bearing  
his name, great quantities of bilious Pills, styled  
Lee's Pills, have been sent into market. The  
proprietor has at length, he thinks, nearly put  
a stop to the sale of the spurious Pills, by being  
at the very great expense of procuring an elegant  
Stereotype Label, one of which is now put  
round each box of Genuine Lee's Windham  
Bilious Pills, and on each of the Labels are the  
words following, and in the places here named—  
"On the top and bottom margins, 'Lee's  
Genuine Windham Bilious Pills'—on the right  
hand margin the word 'Connection'—and on  
the left margin, 'Perkins' Patent Stereotype'  
—and on the right is an oval containing the  
words: 'Samuel Lee, Patentee of the Wind-  
ham Bilious Pills, N. London, Conn.—J.  
Thompson, Agent, Wholesale Vender and  
Joint Proprietor.' Each box of the Pills will  
also be enclosed in a bill of directions, signed  
by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing.

It is needless to say much in a newspaper ad-  
vertisement respecting these highly celebrated  
Pills. They have become in such general use  
in all parts of the United States as a Family  
Medicine, and their usefulness so duly appre-  
ciated, that nothing more need be said in an ad-  
vertisement, than to give such cautions as will  
prevent the public being imposed upon by ven-  
ders of spurious Lee's Pills, and which may  
easily be avoided if they purchase Lee's Pills  
but those which are enclosed in the Stereotype  
Label above described.

Druggists in all the principal cities in the  
United States have been supplied by the pro-  
prietor with the Genuine Lee's Pills; and it  
is to be presumed that no Druggist who has  
a due regard for his character, will attempt  
to furnish his distant customers with any of  
these Pills, unless they are enclosed in the bill  
of directions and Label aforesaid, as no other  
can possibly be genuine.

J. THOMPSON, Agent.

New-London, Oct. 16, 1817.

N. B. Druggists and Merchants in the country  
are requested to be particular in making  
their orders for Lee's Pills, and direct that none  
be sent them unless they are enclosed in a bill  
of directions, signed by Charles Lee, and the  
Stereotype Label as before described, and they  
will then be sure of having the Genuine Lee's  
Pills. The above Pills are for sale by most of  
the Druggists in this city.

Editors of newspapers in Pittsburgh, (Penn.)  
Lexington, and Louisville, (Ky.) and Cincinnati,  
(O.) are requested to insert this advertisement  
three times in their respective papers.

Nov. 8—3t

## BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS.

HAVE removed their Shop to the new  
framed house on Upper-street, opposite  
to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Au-  
ction Room; where they intend carrying on the  
above business extensively, and in all its vari-  
ety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can  
be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern,  
and bound either with plain or with patent iron  
backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in su-  
perior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—tf

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill,  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All those having demands on the firm, are re-  
quested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the  
same. All indebted to the firm are to make  
payment to Ashton & Beach, who are author-  
ized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, March 20, 1816. 10—

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on  
at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where car-  
riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired  
on the shortest notice, and in the neatest man-  
ner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## THE WESTERN

Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing  
Office.

T. L. EVENDON.

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,  
(many years in London, and five years  
in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies  
and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that  
he has removed to Lexington, where he man-  
ufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness,  
heaviness and price combined, cannot be equalled  
from any source; on the truth of which asser-  
tion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to  
ask that patronage from a discerning public, for  
which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is  
found that his Pianos (on the result of long  
experience) are preferable to others of Amer-  
ican make, and no deaver—and equal to the  
best imported—made of better materials—stand  
the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—  
that he will meet that encouragement that skill,  
liberality and industry may reasonably hope for  
from a liberal public; which will at all times be  
gratefully received by their most obedient ser-  
vant,

December 27, 1816.—32—tf

## ELEGANT GENERAL

ATLAS.

THE subscribers, in connection with J. H.  
EDDY, Geographer, propose publishing  
by subscription, A SERIES OF GENERAL  
SHEET MAPS, consisting of those only which  
are calculated for common use, and embracing  
all the recent discoveries and changes up to  
the time of publication. The set consisting of  
twelve sheets, as follows: Maps of the World,  
Mercurator's projection—America, Europe, Asia,  
Africa, North America, South America, 2  
sheets—United States, and the British Posses-  
sions in North America—will be delivered to  
subscribers on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The size of each sheet will be about 50 by  
22½ inches, engraved in the first style, from the  
latest and most authentic documents.

2. They will be printed on superior vellum  
paper, manufactured for the work, and colored  
in an elegant and appropriate manner.

3. They will be published in three numbers,  
each containing four sheets, and delivered to  
subscribers, folded on guards, at \$6 a number,  
payable on delivery.

4. Persons collecting subscriptions for six  
sets, and becoming responsible for their pay-  
ment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions will be received by the pub-  
lishers in Philadelphia, at No. 10, Library  
street, (where some of the Maps may be seen)  
and by J. H. Eddy, New-York.

The utility and convenience of Maps of the  
description now presented to the public will  
be testified by all persons acquainted with the  
subject. Being Maps of general  
reference; they contain every place of  
any importance, without those minute and use-  
less details which are often embraced in ex-  
pensive works of this nature, which are calcu-  
lated rather to retard than accelerate geographical  
information.

Sheet Maps, when carefully delineated, are  
in many respects greatly superior to those of  
a larger size: they are procured at less than  
one fourth of the expense, are more portable,  
and used with greater facility, either in the  
sheet or mounted on rollers, as may be most  
convenient to the possessor; they also afford  
at a single glance, a more satisfactory view of  
the relative situations, with the comparative  
importance of all the different Nations which  
they represent.

To Travellers, Maps of this description will  
be found highly interesting and convenient, as  
they furnish a distinct view of the principal  
Cities, Towns and Villages; the Seas, Lakes,  
Rivers and Mountains, with the extent of the  
Kingdoms, States and Principalities of the  
known World.

The materials for these Maps have been  
carefully selected and arranged in the most  
approved manner for the general reference;  
the Maps of the World will exhibit the routes  
of all the eminent circumnavigators, and all  
other matter added which can contribute in any  
manner to its accuracy and utility. The other  
Maps were prepared with equal care and at-  
tention, the proof sheets of which, together  
with that of the World, will be revised and cor-  
rected by J. H. Eddy, and all the recent discov-  
eries and improvements inserted.

It is deemed unnecessary to urge any work  
further in recommendation of the work, as  
specimens will be submitted to the public, as  
far as circumstances shall render it practicable.  
With this view, and relying on the accuracy  
and correctness of the Maps to ensure an ade-  
quate remuneration, the publishers were in-  
duced to commence the engraving, without  
soliciting patronage, until they should be en-  
abled to exhibit a portion of the work at the  
same time; they have accordingly prepared  
the Maps of Europe and Mercurator's World for  
that purpose, which are now ready for the  
inspection of persons inclined to aid the un-  
dertaking.

It was originally intended by the publishers  
of the AMERICAN ATLAS, (the terms and pros-  
pects of which have been submitted to the  
public,) to have incorporated the above Maps  
with that work; it has since, however, been  
considered proper to publish them separately,  
as the size of the State Maps will differ mate-  
rially from those now offered. The plan of the  
AMERICAN ATLAS, as altered, will be hereafter  
presented to the citizens of the United States  
or their support.

Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co.  
Philadelphia.

Nov. 15—8t

Subscriptions to the above work received  
at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Lexington, July 12—tf

TOBACCO.

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of  
Jan 17—34—tf J. T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in  
complete operation. The business will  
hereafter be conducted under the firm of  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-  
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran  
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the  
customary prices. The Company continue to  
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-  
ket price will be given. They also want a  
quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-  
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff,  
for which they will give a liberal price. They  
have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-  
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-  
ity, for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.  
MORTON, or THOMAS BOILEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 12—tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.



## "Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he  
still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old  
stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st.  
and the court-house, where he hopes by his  
attention, to merit a continuation of the sup-  
port that has been so liberally given to the  
house, particularly by travellers and others.

JAREZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

## TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN

GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the  
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his  
employment workmen of the best kind. Cat-  
ion Farm for sale of the best quality, and as  
cheap as any in the western country. I also  
wish to inform the public that I have ready for  
sale, one Spinning Throatle of 108 spindles,  
with all the necessary preparation machinery;  
and will have finished by the first of January,  
1817, two more machines of the same amount.  
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,  
can also be accommodated with a first rate  
workman to superintend their business.

October 14, 1816.

## NOTICE.

A LE GRAND having taken into partner-  
ship Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction  
and Commission Business will in future be  
conducted under the firm of

A. LE GRAND & CO.

13th Sept 1817 tf

## DISSOLVED.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-  
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-  
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John  
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of  
parties.

## NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the  
business of said concern will be closed by the  
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-  
debted thereto, to come forward and settle  
their accounts respectively. And to whom  
those who also please to apply to within the  
firm stands indebted.

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington Sept. 27—tf

## CLERK WANTED.

A PERSON of good character, well acquaint-  
ed with accounts, may find employment  
by enquiring of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

## Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a  
quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags,  
which are necessary to enable them to man-  
ufacture the important article of fine Paper,  
of which so much is annually imported, and might  
be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the  
Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to  
adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern  
states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usu-  
ally hung up in a place, convenient for the  
purpose, and in which are deposited the rags  
that almost daily appear in every large family.  
At the end of the year your rag bags, thus at-  
tended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-  
money, and greatly aid the important manu-  
factories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine  
bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price  
in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow  
made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

## BEUL TAVER,

Capital Hill, City of Washington.

IS now open, together with that large cir-  
cular house, which the Hon. Mr. Dallas oc-  
cupies, with that whole block of buildings  
owned by Thomas Law, Esq. occupied last  
session by Mr. Dowson, as boarding houses,  
and for some years past by his mother, Mrs.  
Dowson, deceased; with a number of more  
elegant neat rooms, finished and furnished  
in the most elegant style. All the houses equal,  
if not superior to any public inn in Amer-  
ica, where Members of Congress with their fam